THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

VOL. XXII, NO. 3.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1862.

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT THE

NEW SENTINEL OFFICE.

NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET, OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM

Proprietors.

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for lifty cents a mouth, or six dollars a year. All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Ind'olis.

Selected Miscellany.

Martial Law. flown. They adopt any theory, however wild and maker in armies as well as in civil society, untenable, which seem to operate in favor of the But these negro lovers want their pels rigged retic use of "martial law" and the "war power." white men in every day life. It ought to be very clear to any ordinary comof the Constitution, a President, or a Congress, Chicago Times. or a General, can under any circumstances hold and use a lawful power which is higher than the Constitution from which they derive authority, is so plainly subversive of Government and tending to anarchy that it should need no confuting in

dispute "the military authority is supreme." Here we have a clear and definite statement of | bill; but they, in the estimation of Abolitionism, the existence of martial law, as the Post under- are out and out rebels. stands it. We don't believe a word of it, but that is not to the point at present.

Now there is a certain person in Washington States. There is a body of legislators at Washlaw, our neighbors teach, is the supreme power, er of the People.—Chicago Times. and all "other officers are necessarily subordinate to those appointed by the military power or else the community is in a state of anarchy."

Here is an excellent opportunity for our radi cal friends to test the truth of their martial law and war power doctrines. Last fall they con tended that Fremont's power by virtue of martial law was absolute to the exclusion of all other law. Last week the Post declared that "General Hunter having proclaimed martial law, become by that fact the supreme Governor of the territory under his command, and had an unquestion ed right to deal with slaves and slavery as the circumstances of the case might require. He could send them out of the country, if he chose," and we need not remind the Post of its argument that slaves once freed could never be restored to What, then, is Gen. Wadsworth's power in Washington, supposing the theory that martial law exists there, to be correct? Can he deal with Congress and members of Congress as Hunter was declared able to deal with "slaves and slavery?" Of course we shall not be told turning loose the slaves, experience the same that the military power over slaves is any greater than over white men. Can Gen. Wadsworth send the President and his Cabinet, and the Senators and Representatives "out of the country?" now do by the closing up of the Southern ports And if not, why not? Can the General declare Congress abolished-suspended-banished-can he veto acts, can be forbid legislation?

It will not do to say that the military power of General Wadsworth is subject to the civil power of Congress, because that is precisely what the Post says it is not Besides, that would be conceding all that we conservative thinkers claim. that the war power is subject to Congress and the Constitution, in other words is subject to the Law, and cannot make law for itself. The Post will probably not vouchsafe an explanation of its doc trine. We find it difficult to obtain a reply to the questions we put to our radical neighbors conflict a DESERVED visitation of God's wrath upwhen their arguments lead into a labyrinth such on us for our complicity in the sin-of slavery. as this manifestly is. But we imagine that a series of questions on this subject would be anof an abolition-disunionist? No. Can he free a along, but in this case very expressive phrase, be- claimed throughout all the land to all the inhabcause "there's a nigger in that fence."-N. Y. itants thereof."

Journal of Commerce. Disgraceful Partisanship.

exposition of the corruption that has crept into peared in the Clarion. A whereas and six reso the public service. If he said aught that apolo- lutions were passed by that body, all of which gizes for the course of the secession leaders, we are in character and keeping with the above. We have no sympathy with it. If he has been more | do not desire to comment further than to say that scathing on the miserable, mercenary race who we think it would have puzzled Wendell Phillips have cheated the soldier and robbed the Government; if he has held up more effectually to the public scorn this tribe of plunderers than the honest of his party have on the floor of Congress, or

closed his speech by expressing his earnest hope that the people would see to it that their representatives were true to the Constitution and

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Republican, followed Mr. Voorhees. Instead of meeting financial facts as to the present, he went back to the past; adduced the operation of the thief Floyd, and Cobb and Thompson, and made a wretched attempt to hold the Democratic party responsible for their works; as though it were an an wer to the charge of plundering to-day to say that Floyd plundered in 1860. Such miserable demogoguism must be condemned by every candid citizen It is slander most foul to connect the Democrats with traitors or treason. The types of that glorious party may be seen in a Joseph Holt, an Andrew Johnson, a Shields, and in the hosts of rank and file that make three-quarters of the glorious army of the Union. Let this Kelley go to these patriots who are standing with their lives in their hands, and talk of Floyd, Cobb and Thompson, Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above and see what reply he will get. This exhibition the tongue of the demagogue and slanderer of the noble party which now stands on the ram-The postage on the Weekly State Sentinel, and mailed parts of the Constitution. Such a vile speech as this ought to put Kelley out of the pale of de-

The people want no compromise with traitors, and no spology for the public plunderers; but, at such an hour as this, above all the days of our national life, must desire the Jeffersonian tests of honesty, capacity and fidelity to the Constitution. -Boston Post.

Negroes in the Army.

The distress of the abolition newspapers at the exclusion of negroes from the army is alarming. If negroes cannot be allowed to shoulder a mus-Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; ket, why not, say these abolition newspapers, let them take the shovel and the axe and build fortifications and make roads? They would save the soldiers from the labors and toils of such operations, and thus, the argument runs, preserve isements leaded and placed under the head of the heaith and save the lives of the soldiers. It might be a little aristocratic for every soldier to have a negro to take care of him, but not very practicable The idea suits the abolitionists, as a way to keep their particular friend before the

A little common sense, however, as well as all torneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceed- military testimony is flatly against their assumption. The troubles in military movements are, that camp life in a large army affords so little employment that the idleness, and habits instigated by that idleness, are the fruitful source of disease and death. And not only this, but it unfits men for the fatigues of the comparatively few days of marching and fighting, so that THE DAILY SENTINEL those duties are far more oppressive and danger ous than they would be had every soldier a rea sonable amount of labor to perform every day. The army of General Halleck, for instance, in the progress of its investment of Corinth, although it built its roads and erected fortifications at every step, could have only employed but a small portion of its men in these operations each each day, and to divide that labor would only give a very few hours to each sol ier, and, as whole, not furnish a quarter of the exercise necessary It is exceedingly difficult to understand where to the health and vigor of the troops. Idleness, the reason of some of our radical neighbors has is the universal testimony, is the great mischief

results which they desire to accomplish, and this out in the toggery of the soldier, and they are with such recklessness of consequences, such dis- hunting after arguments to realize that want, and regard of ordinary principles of reason and sound not looking after the good of the soldiers. A sense, that it is impossible to reconcile their couse | band of negroes in an army, in time of battle, with the most common rules of prudence, good | would be as bad as the Abolition members of judgment and safe policy. In nothing has this Congress and civilians were at Bull run, to say been more thoroughly illustrated than in the theo- nothing of the immorality of their contact with

The wisest measure of any General in this war prehension that no legitimate power can ever rise is that of General Halleck in excluding the whole higher than its source. The idea that a servant tribe of black men from the lines of his army .-

Northern Rebels.

It appears that a rebellion has broken out in Massachusetts, or, rather, we should say, four Republican members of Congress from Massathe minds of Americans. Nevertheless it has chusetts have rebelled against the Abolition pargained a strong hold in many places, and has ty. It happened in this wise. Messrs. Delano, been the pet scheme of the radical men for Dawes, Rice and Thomas voted against the con-"accomplishing what the Constitution failed to fiscation bill which passed the House the other do." It seems to have been left for day. Not that they are opposed to the confiscathe Evening Post to run this doctrine ef- tion of the property of the leaders of the rebelfectually "into the ground," and this is admi- lion, but that they insist that any measure of rably done in an article on the unhappy state | confiscation shall be according to the Constituof things in Washington growing out of the con- tion. This is rebellion against the Abolition flict between Gen. Wadsworth and the United party, and the Abolition party call it "sympathy States Marshal of the District. The Post that with secession." Mr. Diven, a Republican mem-"Martial law is in force in the District of Co- ber from New York, rebelled in the same way, alumbia." That this is the necessary result of the as also did Crittenden, of Kentucky-who had app.intment of General Wadsworth as Military | been supposed to have done some service in the Governor; that "as long as martial law remains | Union cause in successfully making war upon in force the civil magistrates and other officers secession in Kentucky-and Phelps, of Missouri, are necessarily aboundmate to those appointed by who has been leading a Union regiment in that the military power, or else the community is in a State against the rebels. They, too, according state of anarchy;" and that "if two supreme au- to the denunciations of Abolitionism, "sympathorities are to exist in the District all order must | thize with secession." Richardson and the Dembe at an end;" and further, that in the matter in ocrats from this State. and Corning, of New York, and all the Democrats, voted against the

For our own part we glory in being rebels in the Abolition sense of the term We glory in being for the Constitution as it is and the Union commonly known as the President of the United as it was, and for exerting all the powers of the Constitution and the Union to put down the ington known as the Congress of the United Southern insurrection. We rejoice that there is States. These two authorities, the President and here and there a Republican member of Con-Congress, are commonly supposed to exercise all gress who glories in the same thing. Let not the functions of the government of the nation and of the District of Columbia. But martial them, but let them rest upon the sustaining pow-

Why the Northwest does not desire

Slavery to be Abolished. The Northwest, in a commercial point of view, loes not desire the abolition of slavery in the Southern States, whether they remain in the Union or not, because they of the South would be compelled to abandon the culture of cotton, and raise grain in its stead, which would result most disastrously to the farmers of the West, who would find no market for their productions, since the South is one of her chief consumers. In other words, abolish slavery, and the great Empire of the West is ruined, because the cotton planters would then cease to cultivate that profitable commodity, and enter into direct competition with the grain growers of our section. What then? Our produce will then have to be transported by railroad, at double the cost of steamboat conveyance, to the seaboard markets, and we will, in consequence of stagnation in our markets, not for a year, but as long as the two sections competed with each other in the culture of the same article, that we along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. We contend that it is essentially necessary for the prosperity and welfare of the American people, that the United States be divided into free and slave States, that one section may feed the other, and vice versa, and cultivate what is most profitable to the tiller .- Cin. Enq.

From the Princeton (Ind.) Democrat, May 31.

Can There be Treason in Words! If so, what do you think of the following? Resolved. That we recognize in the defeats and disasters of our forces in the beginning of the

Resolved, Believing that while slavery lives no permanent peace can exist, therefore we express swered very much in this way. Can Gen. Wads-worth, by virtue of Martial Law in Washington, icy indicated in the President's proposition to aid overrule the President? No. Can he suspend the slave States in the abolishment of slavery. the Constitution? No, Can he decree a divorce We thank God for the deliverance of the District hetween the venerable Senators and their excel. of Columbia from the National curse and disleut wives? No. Can he confiscate the property grace of slavery. We would hail with pleasure a proclamation of universal liberty, and we trust slave? No. But why the sudden change from our President and Congress shall persevere in the No to Yes? The only answer is found in the cause of emancipation till "liberty shall be pro-

We extract the above resolutions from those passed by the General Synod of the First Re formed Presbyterian church, which met in this Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, has made a severe place last week, the proceedings of which ap-

in the Republican press, or at the corners of the streets, as the enriched pass by, he must be indeed a master in the vocabulary of invective.

All who do this faithfully, of all parties, deserve the thanks of an honest people. Mr. Voorhees selling them in Cuba.—Milwankee News.

Evacuation of Corinth. From a private dispatch to the Chicago Post

Missouri came down in her and makes the follow-

He says that on Thursday morning the siege our whole front was engaged. The rebels repli-ed occasionally with their field pieces, but withstormed their entrenchments, but orders had thought that had Gen. McCook been allowed to tering picture of our country's future; but who press forward and been supported, a large portion | can say it is not a true one? of the rebel army would either have been captured or annihitated. Firing on both sides ceased at

At daybreak on Friday morning the rebel pickets were out and the usual skirmishes took place, but it was soon remarked that they were slowly abandoning their position. At this time Major McDonald says that while we were shelling the works, himself and Lieut. Col. Rowett, of the ers, and seeing no rebels they went over their intrenchments and entered Corinth. They found

the place entirely deserted. As they rode into town an old lady ran out from her house, and supposing that they had come in search of two of her sons who are in the rebel army, showed them her permit from Beauregard to remain in town and plead with them not to pursue her sons, protesting that she was a true Union woman, &c., &c. She informed them that Beauregard commenced withdrawing his army on Tuesday last, conducting the whole movement in person. Most of them had gone to Grand Junetion, but about thirty regiments had taken the read to Kossuth, nine miles southwest from Corinth. It was thought that the latter were going to Jackson. They carried off all their artillery and most of their stores and ammunition. Such of the ammunition as could not be transported

About twenty houses in the town were in flames when our forces entered, supposed to have been set on fire by our shells, as the depot buildings, Court House and several fine warehouses and warehouses contained a large quantity of commissary stores, mostly of poor quality. Only four men remained in the town, besides several

til half an hour before our officers entered the

The 8th Missouri regiment, attached to Major W. F. Sherman's division, is said by my informant to have been the first to enter the town. They hoisted their flag over the court-house, and were followed by the rest of the divisions of troops on the right and centre.

Major McDonald says we captured hardly a prisoner, and not a single gun. Gen. Pope has not been heard from, but con-

When my informant left, the troops were slowly marching into Corinth, swearing terribly

fight. Their works were not very strong. Mobile papers of the 26th were found in Cor-The Mobile News waxes wrath at the contemplation of the near approach of the Federal fleet, and very urgently calls upon all classes of citidals. It says that the land batteries below Richmond, during the recent engagement with the the Merrimac and Jamestown.

From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier and Union.

Bebt! Debt!-Tax! Tax! tural, and Industrial and Commercial Inter-

article from a recent issue of the Rochester Union | mands of abolition radicals, the President and and Advertiser. It presents facts and figures his cabinet have had no solid and safe reliance worthy of being borne in every one's remembrance except on the conservative men and conservaand well worthy of consideration. Says the tive journals of the day. Even now, when Mr.

next year for the support of so much of the army | those papers call supporting the Government .as we may till then require to keep in service, al. N. Y. Journal of Commerce. though it is obvious that, under any circum stances, our permanent army must hereafter be The President and Government Convery much larger than it has been heretofore. Nor is any provision made for the larger perma-

toms to vield \$70,000,000 more.

point the figures will culminate, it is quite impos- policy highly injurious." sible even to guess. It will not surprise us, how- What were the acts pointed out? That Mr. a public debt of Two THOUSAND MILLIONS.

year to the Federal Government. Of course, refers to the giving out of contracts to poli

bune's figures as to the aggregate wealth of the country; and place the public debt, when it shall hoax. Agents had been dispatched to Europe, have reached the maximum, at \$2,000,000,000.

words, every man's property will be virtually mortgaged to the Government, or the creditors of the Government, for one tenth of its entire we learn the following particulars of the evacuvalue. And that mortgage will take precedence tion of Corinth:

CAIRO, May 31, 1862.

The steamer Denmark arrived here this mornfarm of one hundred acres, ten acres will belong ing; left Pittsburg Landing at five o'clock yes-terday afternoon. Major McDonald of the Sth Government, Of every hundred sheep or live Government. Of every hundred sheep or live stock, ten will virtually belong to the Government. Of every ten thousand dollars which the man of industry, enterprise, and frugality has guns on our right opened on the enemy's works "laid up," one thousand will be not his, but the shelling their intrenchments, and that by noon property of the Government or the Government creditors. Every tenth dollar which the mechanic or laborer earns, will be surreptitiously abstracted out much vigor. Gen. McCook's division drove from him in some or many of the modes which a large force of the enemy back, and would have the Government will adopt for tithing the whole property and productive industry of the country. been issued forbidding such a movement. It is It must be confessed that this is not a very flat-

Supporting the Government.

There is and has been ever since the war broke out, a very great difference in practice. whatever may be the difference of theory, in supporting the Government. The duty of the citizen is too plain to need explanation or to require argument in its defense. He owes to his Govern-7th Illinois, rode out in advance of our skirmish- The theory of the radical papers has been abundantly shown by the course they have pursued. Does the President pursue a plan which is according to their notions of correct policy, they applaud and uphold him? Does he revoke a Fremont proclamation or a Hunter order, they denounce him with unmitigated severity? Is the war progressing successfully and the promise of victory bright, they are in ecstacies of delight with the Administration and no bounds are set to their praise. Is there a reverse, a misfortune of war, blunders or an unforseen catastrophe, they pour out the vials of indignation on Generals and Cabinet officers, and the President comes in for his share of the abuse. Radicals support the Government when they like it, and vilify it without stint when they do not like it. They go further, and set traps to catch the President, surround him with radical pitfalls and lead him constantly into dilemmas from which they think it impossible for him to escape without taking their

views and indorsing their mad plans. The only valuable support which the Government has received during the past year has been from the conservative men of the country. This dwellings had not been moiested. One of the has not been fitful, vacillating or uncertain. The President pledged his honor to sustain the war on the principles of the Constitution, and the conservative lovers of the Union accepted the pledge women and children. An immense pile of beans and have been confident that it would not be be-The rear guard of the rebels did not leave unit would appear that nine tenths of the men and nine-tenths of the money have come from contown. They must have decamped hastily, as a servative men, while all the heavy contracts and large quantity of bread, warm from the ovens, fraudulent uses of money have enured to the benefit of those who are attached to the radical wing of the Republicans.

The support which conservative men have given the Government has been moral as well as physical and peconiary. They have resisted every tendency to dissatisfaction and discontent which the Abolitionists have provoked. They have encouraged the masses of the people to trust in the great strength of the Constitution, and to stand firmly and loyally by the constitutional offisiderable was expected of him, as it was supposed | cers of the nation. They have not joined in the he would immediately pursue and capture some outcries of fault finders. If they have differed in opinion from the Administration, they have reasoned calmly. They have not given prominence to the frauds and follies of the radical side. at the cowardly rebels who would not stay to They have rather labored to keep in the dark those disgraces to the American character which have been brought to light by party quarrels at inth. They contain the report of the evacuation Washington among the members of the domiof Coles and Battery Island, eight miles from nant party. They have not sought to find Charleston, and their occupation by our forces. fault with officers of the Government when the war has gone against us. The National Republican, a dingy radical paper at Washington, said the other day, that the Jourzens to come forward to assist in constructing nat of Commerce had assailed the Secretary fortifications which will drive back Yankee van- of War for Banks's defeat. The accusation was ridiculous. All the Republican and abolition journals hereabout have fiercely assailed him, Federal gunboats, were manned by the crews of while the Journal of Commerce, and conservative men generally, have been absolutely silent on the subject, attributing the misfortune to no one in particular, but taking it as one of the reverses of war which must sometimes come. We appeal, What the negro costs-The ruin of the Agricul. with perfect confidence, to the record of the past winter, and history will so determine the fact, that amid the whirlwind of anti-slavery mad ness, and the varying, shifting, uncertain and We copy the following ably written statistical untrustworthy impulses, advice, counsels and de-Lincoln revokes Hunter's order for the very pur-From an article of considerable length in the pose of showing the nation that he intends to New York Evening Post we take the following: permit no interference with constitutional rights, It is not likely, if the actual fighting were to the leading papers of the radical wing at the cease to-morrow, that we could close the war for North, instead of aiding the President in his deless than an aggregate cost of one thousand mil- signs, and holding him up to the North and the lions. How, then, shall we enter upon the next | South, as the defender of the Constitution, are fiscal year? Annual interest on the public debt, arguing and fulminating their declarations that \$70,000,000; ordinary expenses of Government | the President does not mean what he says, that heretofore, \$70,000,000. For these two items, he is radical at heart, that he intends to attack and these two only, our public servants are pro | the Constitution himself some day, that abolitionists can trust him and conservative men can-They offer a tax bill that will yield, they say, not, in short that he has been pursuing a hypo-\$100,000,000, and a tariff of customs that may critical course ever since he took the chair, and ssibly be counted on for \$50,000,000. No pro- that he is only waiting a proper moment to lead vision whatever is made to meet the expenditure a grand rush noto anarchy. And this is what

If the President entertains the opinion that by nent navy that we shall hereafter keep affoat, assuming the responsibility of the acts of his Min The ordinary permanent expenses of this Gov- | ister or Secretaries, he will thus shield them from ernment in times of peace, cannot possibly be censure for acts of misfeasance or malfeasance in less hereafter than \$150,000,000 per annum, in office, he knows much less of the temper of the dependent of interest on the public debt. With people than we have given him credit for. By the revenue now proposed by Congress there pretending to do this he in no wise relieves them, would be a deficit next year of the whole amount while if believed, he would call down upon of interest on the public debt, some \$70,000,000. himself the obloquy and indignation which now Of course, if the present state of war is to con- so justly rest upon them. The message which tinue into next year, it is plain that we shall be he sent into the House of Representatives upon running behind hand at a frightful rate; at a rate the subject of the resolution which they passed that must speedily prove ruinous to the public censuring Mr. Cameron for certain acts done by credit, and consequently to the nation's dignity him while Secretary of War, will, we are sure. and strength. The very least that Congress can strike the public as very disingenuous, and wantdo, if it would not shrink from its duty, is to pro- ing in that straightforward candor and truthfulvide a permanent revenue of at least \$200,000,. ness which he has hitherto had credit for in an 000 from internal taxation, and a tariff of cus | eminent degree. What was the resolution? It

reads thus: The Post has, unquestionably, placed the pub- "Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secrelic debt, up to the present day, quite too low. tary of War, by investing Alexander Cummings The sum named would perhaps cover the known | with large sums of public money, and authority and admitted debt of to-day; but it is safe to as- to purchase military supplies without restriction, sume that the unknown and unrecognized debt, without requiring of him any guarantee for the consisting of contract and other claims, as yet faithful performance of his duties, when the serunadjusted, would swell the amount by some hun- vices of competent public officers were available; and by involving the Government in a vast num-The war, however, will not cease to-morrow, ber of contracts with persons not legitimately emnor next week, and we fear not this year. Mean- ployed in the business pertaing to the subject while the debt is going up, up, at the rate of sev- matter of such contracts, especially in the pur eral millions in the twenty-four hours. At what chase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a

ever, if on settling up our accounts at the close Cummings was intrusted with large sums of of the war, we shall find ourselves saddled with money and authority to purchase supplies, when the service of public officers could have been se-Assuming for the moment that the debt will cured. The President's answer to this is that reach that amount, "what will we do with it?" they did not know who to trust. If that was true, Placing the debt at one thousand millions, the it was still more incumbent upon the Administra-Evening Post avers that Congress should provide tion to employ men of known integrity and for the raising of \$200,000,000 annually by in- standing, men who had both reputation and ternal taxation; and an additional \$70,000,000 | character at stake, instead of a mere political adby customs duties. By adding a thousand mill- venturer. This excuse was unworthy of the ions to the public debt, we should necessitate an President. But what else was complained of? addition of at least \$100,000,000 to the annual That the Secretary involved the Government in cost of running the Federal Government. In a vast number of contracts with persons not le other words, we should be called upon as a na- gitimately employed in the business pertaining to tion to pay in various forms, THREE HUN- the subject matter of such contracts, especially DRED AND SEVENTY MILLIONS every in the purchase of arms for future delivery. This even this vast sum is exclusive of the amounts such as the New York Tribune concern, the horse we are severally accustomed to pay in the shape contracts to heal political feuds in Pennsylvania, of State, county, town and city taxes. Let us look at the matter under another aspect. dect, while professing to cover Mr. Cameron with The aggregate value of the property of the Uni- his long Scotch mantle, and thus hide him from ted States, prior to the rebellion-including the public gaze, has only covered part of the slaves-was estimated the other day by the New huge frauds committed. They were too large York Tribune, at \$20,000,000,000. We incline even for the President's capacious cloak to cover. the opinion that the Tribune's estimate is too He stops short of the main grounds of the cenhigh by about twenty-five per cent.; and that sure. It must be remembered that the contracts \$15,000,000,000 would be much nearer the true for arms were entered into long after the com aggregate valuation. But let us take the Tri | munication was open between Washington and

On this hypothesis the National Debt-which, we employed, and then it was these contracts were should bear in mind, does not include the other entered into. This policy was continued until forms of public debt, such as debts owed by January, 1862. The last and most objectionable States, counties, and municipalities-will be contract, purhaps, of the whole, was brought to equal to one tenth of all the real and personal light after Mr. Cameron had resigned his position property of the thirty-four States. In other as Secretary of War.

If any one will take the trouble to read the evidence taken by the special committee, he can not fail to believe that the House of Representatives was fully justified in the passage of the res- | The Emancipation and the Arming of Negroesolution which it adopted, and we shall be surprised if that body takes quietly the censure im plied by the President's message, or will change their opinion because the President undertakes to assume the responsibility. The truth is, that the President is endangering the fair name he has hitherto enjoyed by "assuming the responsibility" of acts which were committed by others. It is be issued within ninety days by some Department the acts, the people's representatives complain of, of the Government. General D. Hunter has verit is the frauds committed, not the persons, and if | ified the prediction in an extraordinary proclamathe President chooses to assume these acts, tion, declaring "forever free" all the slaves now done and committed without his knowledge or held in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and consent at the time, simply because he selected | Florida. the officers, he will find that he has taken upon He simply follows the doctrines enunciated by public would not fall into the mistake that he, John Cochrane of New York. the President of the United States, was the apol- Minister Cameron was not recalled for his ogist of the frauds and corruptions and short- treasonable speech; Fremont was only removed

From the New York Express.

Gen. Wadsworth, &c. The New York Times, in a somewhat elabo-

rebel owner. Marshal Lamon conceives himself more than he has lost faith in Fremont and Cochbound to see that every rebel is supplied with a rane. slave out of the fugitive herd concentrated at

Marshal Lamon is as much bound "by the obligations of his office," to execute the laws, and ation of President Lincoln, as much as General rectionary revolution of St. Domingo. Wadsworth-"conceive" any such thing as the Will such a mode of warfare restore "the surrender of fugitives, and he obeys it-while as it is?" Will such a mode of warfare elicit for Gen. Wadsworth (doubtless for pure political the Federal Government the respect and sympa-State) subverts that law. Then, the Times continues:

procuring the retention of McDowell before sorted to? Washington, we have the best reason to believe of Washington, should the entire force of Mc vitals of white men? Is not the diabolical poli-Clel an be withdrawn. The danger operated so cy of General Hunter calculated to prolong the forcibly on Mr. Lincoln's mind, that at the last war, to crush out the last speck of Unionism in moment, he stopped the embarkation of Mc the South, to nerve to demoniac desperation ev-Dowell's corps in time to retain two-thirds of it, ery Southern arm, and to prevent forever and and placing that body of troops on the lower forever the coming together of the States within Shields from Gen. Banks's column to protect the made and consecrated with their blood? upper Rappahannock. There was in truth no little hazard of the Confederates taking advantage of the open railroad communication between Richmond and Manassas, to turn back upon the national capital undefended, and possess them-

atoned for, in part, with Franklin's division-but | ing. they will only turn half way round, bellow who, save the Wadsworths, and the like, about "treason," and then complete the theft. the President, insinuated such errors, such blunders, into the Presidential head?

ervbody in and about Washington that will seek | count for his villainy. Every Government thief after truth-that ten days ago at least there were has at his tongue's end the words "treason" and from 20,000 to 25,000 men about Washington, "traitor," to hurl at Democrats who would opexclusive of the McDowell corps on the Rappa- pose the robberies that have been perpetrated hannock, who, previous to the restoration of the since the inauguration of the present Adminis-Aquia Creek railroad, would have been of very little service in repelling any sudden dash via shield our public planderers. It is convenient Manassas, such as Jackson has made down the now, and with this Congress, all-powerful; but Shenandoah. Washington, since October or No | the time is nearly at hand when it will fail to vember last, has been as safe from the enemy as stave off investigation. The people begin to see New York or Boston. Ben. Perley Poore, who the enormities it has sought to conceal, and will has just been appointed to a position in the army, soon place in power men who will lift the veil telegraphed to the Boston Journal from Wash- and expose them in all their hide us nakedness. ington last Monday, thus: "Washington is as sale from invasion as Bos-

for political, not military purposes—and the President, if he acted the part the Times imputes to him, became the instrument of others' informa- descend, and loyal Democracy will stand forth tion and ambition, he being the early, original vindicated-republicanism condemned. and abiding friend of General McClellan, while the Wadsworths and the like were in every way intriguing against him, just as they have been intriguing there against "the enforcement of the

we have no idea that Banks and Fremont were mous vote. parties, we owe the sacrifice of Banks on the Governor Sprague entered upon active politi-Shenandoah, and two or three weeks delay in cal life only three years ago. He came forward, the occupation of Richmond.

How the Government throws away fellow citizens wished to confer upon him-but to Money. penses of the Government are so enormously

heavy. The following, which we take from the glorious Union from the perils with which sec-Washington correspondent of the New York tionalism, north and south, was surrounding it. Express, throws some light upon it:

The army subsistence stores are now subjected to a heavy draft to feed the hordes of fugitive slaves from adjacent counties in Maryland and Virginia. They are daily, even almost hourly arriving here, and if the drain continues in any manship which admirably fit him far the position increased proportion, numerous evils will occur. Maryland will be nearly depopulated of them and Congress will have to make an increased appropriation of army subsistence to keep the wretches from actual starvation. Petitions are already being circulated in Maryland for a repeal of the late obnoxious law, and it would be well worth while to make slavery again an institution here, although the newly created freemen may not again become bondmen by its operations, still by slavery again becoming an institution, it will prevent the great exodus of negroes from The Compromises of the Constitution Maryland and Virginia here, and prove essentially beneficial to both States as well as the District itself.

Beauregard's Army.

The Pittsburg correspondent of the Chicago Times makes the following predictions in regard the following: to the ultimate intention of Beauregard's army: A temporary stand will be made on the Mobile have, from 1860 to 1870, thirty-nine electoral and Ohio road until the main body can complete votes for President and Vice President. the fortification of Columbus. At this point they | Illinois and Indiana, Western States, have also have concentrated and are still gathering all the 3,100,000 people, just as many as New England, supplies to be found in the cotton States. It will and they will have from 1865 to 1870, twentyhe the last ditch. If attacked soon, they will nine electoral votes. A bonus of ten electora fight until their provisions are exhausted; if not votes is therefore given to New England more attacked, they can remain in position at most but than her population entitles her to.

a few weeks. In either event they will break up New York has 3,752,000 people, 600,000 more into guerrilla bands, and prolong the war after than New England, and has six electoral votes

for months, and have been concealing the fraud it was and the Constitution as it is," than to fafrom the New York public.—N. Y. Journal of vor a new Constitution, in which she could hardly

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

"The Constitution as it is"-The Early States men of the Republic and the Present Race of

WASHINGTON, May 28. Some weeks since I stated in the Chicago Times that a general edict of emancipation would

himself a burden which will bring his gray hairs down with sorrow to the grave. We regret exceedingly the message as a whole, but if there ing for Russia as the representative of Mr. Linwere any of the acts of Mr. Cameron which he coln's Administration at St. Petersburg. He rethought he should help him bear the burden of, affirms and intensifies the abolition proclamation it is a pity he had not so stated the case that the of Fremont and the flabergastic speech of Col.

comings of Simon Cameron. - Detroit Free from one department of the army to have a new one created for him; and Cochrane was nominated for a Brigadier General by Mr. Lincoln. I cannot, therefore, perceive how the opinion that Lincoln will at once recall and reprimand Hunter can prevail among certain conservative men to rate detense of the Washington administration of the extent that it appears to this morning. True, this gentleman, who frequently sets himself up above both the laws and the Constitution of the President into a recall of Hunter, but, of his own unbiassed and uninfluenced will, Lincoln would "Gen. Wadsworth is bound by the obligations never recall Hunter any more than he did Cameof his office to see that no slave is restored to a ron, or cease to repose confidence in him any

Hunter's proclamation and his enrolling and Washington. It is easy to understand why the arming of the negroes, are simply an invitation course of the latter is preferable to the slave- to a carnival of barbarities-a solicitation that negroes shall apply the torch to the homes, and dip their knives in the heart's blood of white men-a bugle call rousing the baser passions of the more bound, as the Marshal is the executor the black race to surfeit themselves in the ravof civil law, which, in Washington, is superior to | ishment of the white mothers and daughters of Wadsworth law, until the President supersedes the South, to plunder and pillage, to rapme and civil law there, and declares the District under arson; to the re-enactment of all the terrible and martial law. Nor does Marshal Lamon-the cre- inhuman crueities that characterized the insur-

Times imputes to him. There is a law for the Union as it was," or maintain "the Constitution purposes, in order to strike under, and win some thy of civilized Europe? Will the just and mer-30,000 to 40,000 exclusive Abolition votes in the ciful God whose omnipotent will gave victory to our forefathers in the revolution for American With regard to Gen. Wadsworth's influence in our Government if such a mode of warfare is reindependence smile upon and bless the cause of

Can negro mobs burn lovalty into the crushed the story entirely incorrect. It was the Presi- hearts of husbands whose wives they may have dent's own caution which suggested the possibili- violated? Can black assassins be taught to use ty of a return of Johnston's army and the capture the dagger so adroitly as to stab loyalty into the Rappahannock, summoned the division of Gen. that grand and holy Union which our fathers

From the Cairo Gazette. "Traitor!" "Traitor!"

Whenever a Democrat in Congress attempts an selves of that splendid symbol of success. It is exposure of Republican corruption, he is accused needless to say the seizure of Washington by the of "sympathizing with the rebellion." If he reinsurgents, whatever the means by which they monstrate against the squandering of the public gained it, would have turned the entire current of money upon impudent, indolent negroes, he is foreign opinion in favor of the Confederacy. It called a "traitor." If he express the opinion was a point to which the President properly that army contractors are plundering our treasulooked with exceeding care. It would have dero- ry, he is seeking to clog the operations of the gated not at all from Gen. Wadsworth's fine mil- Government, and is therefore "disloyal." He itary reputation had he engrossed the entire credit sees thieves bleeding the treasury at every pore, of this prudent foresight. But the credit, we contractors pocketing their ill-gotten millions; a happen to know, belongs exclusively to the Pres- reckless waste, a damning extravagance on every hand, yet if he opens his mouth to condemn, the Shuffling off once more all the responsibility cry of "traitor!" "treason!" is raised, and the upon the President! The President, led to be- stealing and waste are continued as usual. Men lieve that McClellan had twice as strong a force in and out of Congress, whose coffers have been as he needed, to take Yorktown, and that no real filled by dishonest means, have found, thus far, enemy was in front of him, may have diverted this simple cry a sufficient profection. If accost-McDowell's corps from him-an error he soon | ed at the moment their hands are busy plunder-

Old Lieb, with his million of dollars stolen from the Government, calls every Democrat a But the facts are-and they are obvious to ev- "traitor" who attempts to bring him to an ac-They begin to see that the wrong side of the house is anathematized as "traitors"-that, if such men are "traitors," then traitors lead our McDowell's corps was taken from McClellan armies, fight our battles, and stand most stead-

fastly by our Constitution. Time, a little time, and the avenging rod will

ward.

We are happy to announce this morning that Rhode Island has taken still another step in conthe history of the Washington Intrigues are all firmation of its conservative position and purpose. hereafter written out, that, in order to prevent William Sprague, twice elected Governor against the possibility of General McClellan becoming a the most determined opposition of the radicals of President (an idea that seems never to have en- the State, and once, by reason of the weakness of tered into his head, as we judge by his outward his enemies, without organized opposition, was on acts) caballers in Washington were willing to Wednesday elected to the Senate of the United sacrifice his whole command, while to McDowell. States for six years from the 4th of March next, Banks and Fremont were to be given the honor as successor of James F. Simmons, a radical Reof taking Richmond. To this cabal, in which publican, by an overwhelming and almost unani-

not to gratify any ambition of his own-for again and again he had declined the honor which his save his native State from the disgrace of radi It is a source of wonder to some how the ex calism, and do what might be done, through its influence in the national councils, to wrest our From that hour to the present his course has been honorable, consistent and straightforward. He has not swerved to the right or to the left. He has exhibited administrative abilities which few men in the country possess, and qualities of statesto which he is now elected. He is a man for the times; thoroughly national on all questions; democratic in his sentiments and habits; earnest, outspoken and unflinching in whatever work he is engaged; a true son of his State and a true lover of his country.

We rejoice most heartily in Gov. Sprague's election to the Senate, and predict that yet higher honors await him in his career as a statesman .-Providence Post.

-How they Benefit New England at the Expense of the West.

A great warfare upon the compromises of the Constitution has been made by New England. and yet no section of the country has enjoyed

New England has 3,100,000 people, and will

the manner of their more southern neighbors, the Mexicans.

The Stover Fraud.—The Indiana papers finade a great ado about the "discovery" of Stover's "gigantic fraud" in regard to the State benefits and alludate telegraphic discovery of the state representation she has been enabled to shape the

bonds; and allude to telegraphic dispatches to Mr. Brown and others to prosecute without delay.

This is refreshing in view of the fact that the

It is far better, therefore, for New England to State authorities have known about this matter stick to the Democratic doctrine, "the Union as

expect these advantages .- Cin. Enq.

WHOLE NO. 1,196.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, June 4. Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

The market for exchange has ruled steady; the demand is light and hardly equal to the supply. Gold is lower. We quote silver at 3/al premium buying, and 21/4a21/2 premium selling

The Indiana bond fraud has proved as monstrous as had been anticipated, and two New York brokers who it seems were accomplices, are under trial with a fair prospect that they will be

sent to the State prison. Thompson's Reporter says of money matters in

The Beverly Bank, New Jersey, was thrown out here on Friday, the 23d inst. This bank was owned by the parties implicated in the bogus issue of the Indiana State stocks. The Northwestern Bank, Warren, Pa., was

thrown out on Monday, the 26th inst. This bank

closed up because the excitement created by the failure of the Beverly Bank caused the redemption to exceed the issues. So the owners "shut down the gate at full tide." It is safe to act on the principle that both banks are dead broke.

Old Demand Treasury Notes, commonly called Custom House Notes, are bought at 1/2 premium. This issue is dated August 10th, 1861, and is distinguished from the recent issue of Demand Notes by having the words "Receivable for public dues"

on the bottom of the note. It is understood that New York will pay the \$900,000 due June 1st, next Monday, in gold; and on the 1st of July, \$800,000, and all State interest on its direct debt, also in gold. This will disburse about two and a quarter millions in five weeks, on State account. It is also understood that the State war debt, issued in June. 1861, at one year, will be paid in currency. This being a debt for account of the Federal Government, the State feels no moral obligation to pay anything better than Government currency.

Gold is 334a 4 per cent. premium, and it is the only thing that we are unable to form a self-satisfying opinion as to whether it will rise or fall. Theoretically, we should say that the abundance of paper money would cause a further advance of good stocks, and gold also; but in practice this theory has not heretofore proved correct.

The weather has been quite warm, the thermometer running up to 90, and the last three days have been showery, with a damp and sultry atmosphere, quite unfavorable for wheat, now in bloom, but we have not heard of any damage be-In the produce market there has not been

much done, and prices, generally, lower. Flour has been in large supply, about 12,000 barrels having been received and but little over 5,000 exported. Prices are lower, and superfine is offered at \$3 90a4, and extra at \$4 10a4 15. Hold ers, however, are not willing to make such concessions as would induce a shipping demand, and hence hardly enough has been done to establish quotations. Wheat declined to 78a80c for red and 85490c for white, with liberal receipts from Tennessee. Oats steady at 35e per bush. Corn declined to 33c per bushel, and is dull, distillers buying sparingly. Rye declined to 55c, and is

Whisky has been in good demand, and at the close, an active speculative demand arose, upon the announcement from Washington that Congress had decided not to tax the stock on hand, which is just what we always supposed would be the result, because no matter how anxious many members are to put a tax on that on hand, owing to the extensive speculation in the article, the inconsistency of such a measure was so plain that no man who had any regard for his reputation as a statesman, could well advocate it or vote for it. At the close last evening it was doubtful whether purchases could be made to any extent at 20c, and it was rumored that 23c was offered and refused. The price agreed on yester-

day, however, was 19c. Butter is very dull and declined to 7a9c for good to choice Central Ohio. Cheese unchanged. Lead is 16c higher, in consequence of the demand from the Government. Leaf tobacco is very firm, and prices still tend upward. It is believed that very little has been planted in Virginia or Tennessee this season, and that the crop will be an extremely short one, and as a necessary consequence, very high rates will be the result. An increased breadth of land is being planted in this State, but Ohio leaf can not be made to supply the place of Virginia and similar qualities. There is less manufactured tobacco in the country now than at any time for fifty years, and a desirable article is not to be had. Common

six twist is scarce and up to 18a19c. Linseed oil has advanced to 87a88c, in conse quence of a speculative demand and a light stock. A manufacturer is the chief buyer. There has been hardly anything done in mess pork, and prices have been nominal; good country brands were offered at \$10, and city at \$10 50. It has declined to \$11 25a11 50 in New York, the stock there in the inspection warehouses being 155,415 barrels, the largest by fifty per cent. ever there at one time before. On the 1st of June last year the stock was 70,550 brls. Notwith standing this large stock, and the decline in price in New York, recent events have strengthened the hope of a Southern demand, which hope has existed to a greater or less extent since last January, and tantalized the trade more or less, holders are firm, and a third class city brand sold today at \$10 50, and first class brands could not have been bought below \$11.

There has been very little done in bulk meats. but they have been held with uniform firmness, excepting some lots of country cured, not regularly cut, which sold at 3a314c for shoulders and 516a55c for sides, and yesterday a lot of clear sides sold at 534c.

City cut and cured is held firmly at 314c and 53 c for shoulders and sides, rib in, and 43 c for hams. There is some risk incurred in the transportation of meat in bulk now since the warm weather set in, from the fly. Yesterday 10,000 pieces shoulders and hams sold at 314c for the, former and 416c for the latter, taken from a canal boat, and the previous day 5,000 pieces sides, part of the same lot, at 5 5214. A very light demand for bacon, but it is beld firmly at 33,44c for shoulders, the latter for heavy, 61, a63 ge for sides, 63/a7c for clear sides, and 51/a51/c for common hams. Sugar cured hams sold at 63/a 71/4c. Lard has ruled quiet, but is held firmly at 71/2c, but not much done; keg is nominal at 8c; butchers 6a61/40; no head or gut offering. A good business doing in groceries, and the market quite firm; molasses advanced to 49a50c, and the

ses having none. Sugar is 1/4c higher than for raw; Cuba 81/4a 9c, and Porto Rico 91/491/4c. No change in refined. Coffee very firm at 201/4221/4c. The stocks of sugar and coffee are light, and the demand from consumers has increased Quite an active Government demand for hay,

and prime timothy tight-pressed is wanted at \$18. Loose-pressed is in demand at \$16. A good Government demand for beef cattle, and over two hundred head were taken at Mon-

day's market by the army contractors, but prices are unchanged. Bank Swindlers.

It is time that something was done to prevent the daily swindles perpetrated by agents in this

city of mere banks of circulation upon the unsuspicious public. The latest of these are Beverly Bank, Beverly, N. J., and the Northwestern Bank, Warren, Pa. The market here has been flooded by these shinplasters, and now that all are met which can be placed, the "agents" stop redeeming them, and they can not be sold for over twenty-five cents on the dollar. The publisher of a Bank Note List, who has been famous for cautioning the public on this subject, was "shoving" the Beverly only a few days since in every direction possible. We think that he owes the public some explanation of his connection with the institution, and unless he comes forward for that purpose we shall make a louder call with in a few days. Will any of our readers furnish us with any evidence in regard to the agency of the Warren concern?-N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Disregard of Law.

We quote the following from the report of the Congressional Investigating Committee: In one important division of the army (the western) the law has been almost totally disregarded, and even the safeguard of the responsigarded, and even the sateguard of the responsi-bility of public officers has been unnecessarily removed by the employment of irresponsible agents in the purchase of large quantities of sup-plies, even where responsible and experienced and upright public officers were in a position to perform the required duty.